

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY FOR THE SKANES LOT SPLIT PROJECT

RAMONA, CALIFORNIA

TPM # P02729-0

Submitted to:

**County of San Diego
Department of Planning and Land Use
5201 Ruffin Road, Suite B
San Diego, California 92123**

Prepared for:

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Prepared by:

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Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator
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**September 30, 2003
Revised September 15, 2004
Revised October 12, 2005**

National Archaeological Data Base Information

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Report Date: September 30, 2003, Revised September 15, 2004, Revised October 12, 2005

Report Title: An Archaeological Survey for the Skanes Lot Split Project,
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USGS Quadrangles: *El Cajon Mountain and Ramona (7.5 minute)*

Study Area: Approximately 16.44 acres

Key Words: 16.44 acres; Negative survey; no impacts;
El Cajon Mountain and Ramona quadrangles (7.5 minute)

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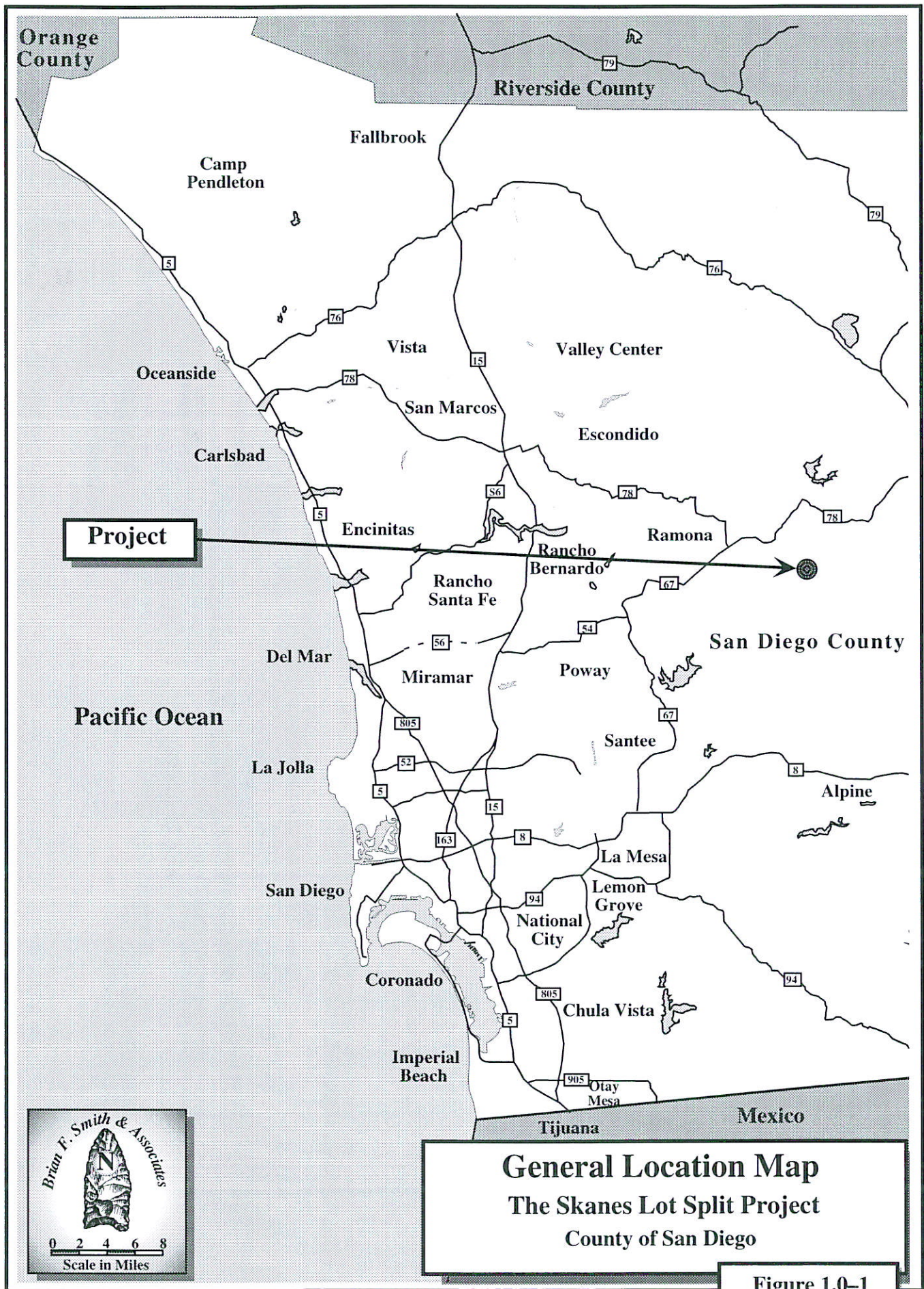
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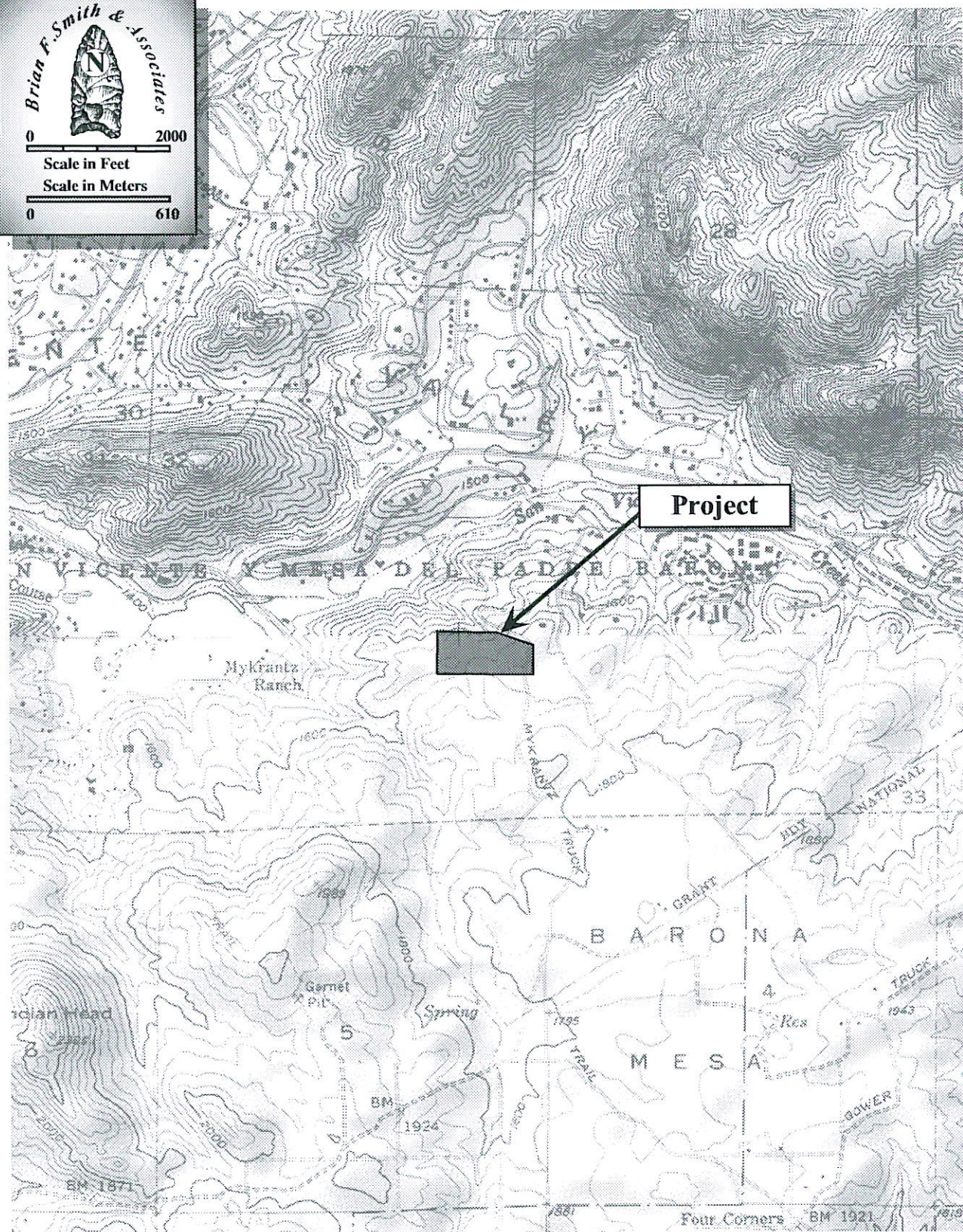
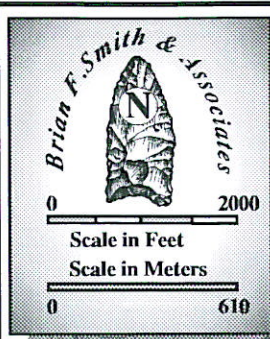
1.0 MANAGEMENT SUMMARY/ABSTRACT

The following report describes an archaeological survey conducted by Brian F. Smith and Associates (BFSA) for the Skanes Lot Split Project, which consists of a 16.44-acre parcel located on a ridge top and hillside south of Ramona in the foothill region of San Diego County, California (Figures 1.0–1 and 1.0–2). The purpose of this investigation was to locate and record any cultural resources present within the project as part of the County of San Diego’s environmental review process and conducted in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines. The archaeological investigation of the subject property also included a review of archaeological records search data from a 1990 search of the San Diego Museum of Man and a current search of the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at San Diego State University (SDSU) in order to assess previous archaeological studies and identify any pre-registered sites within the project or in the immediate vicinity (Appendix II). The subject property had been previously surveyed by BFSA in 1990 but an archaeological survey update was required by the County of San Diego due to the length of time that had passed since the initial investigation (Appendix I).

No previously recorded sites were identified within the project area as a result of the records searches. The archaeological survey of the subject property was executed on August 24, 2004 by James Clifford, under the direction of Brian F. Smith. No cultural resources were identified within the project area.

Based upon the results of both the field survey and records searches, no cultural resources are present within the boundaries of the project. Development of the property will not result in any direct impacts to archaeological sites. Measures to mitigate impacts will not be necessary, and no further cultural resource studies will be recommended. All notes, photographs, and other materials related to this project will be curated at the offices of BFSA in Poway, California.





Project Location Map

The Skanes Lot Split Project

USGS *El Cajon Mountains and Ramona* Quadrangles (1:24,000, 7.5 minute series)

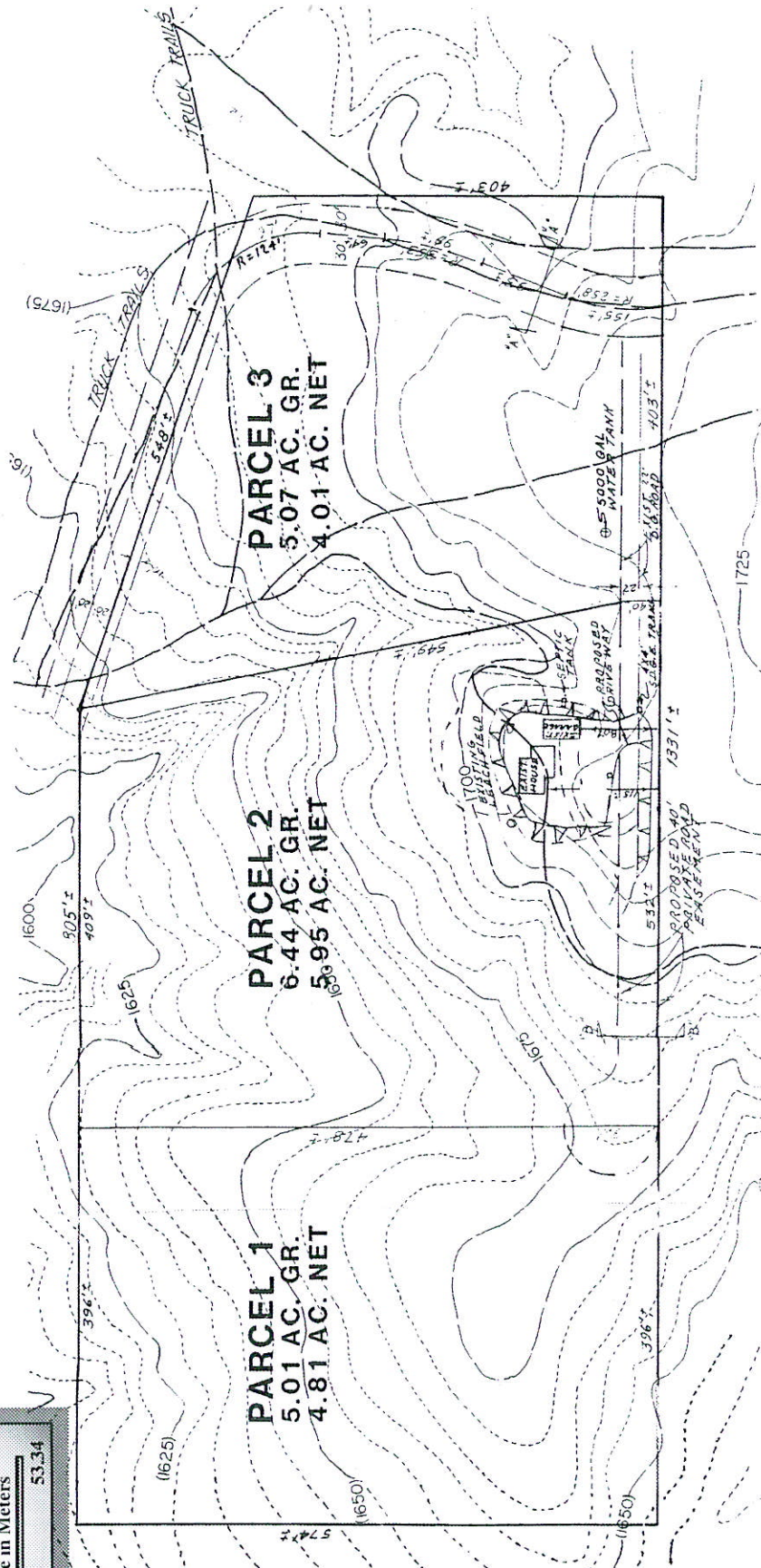
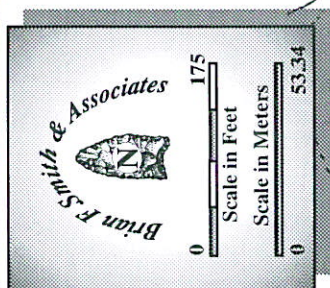
Figure 1.0-2

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The archaeological survey and evaluation program for the Skanes Lot Split Project was required by the County of San Diego in accordance with CEQA and the County of San Diego's environmental guidelines. The project, as proposed by the applicant, will consist of a lot split of the 16.44-acre property into three residential parcels (Figure 2.0-1). The decision to request the initial investigation was based upon cultural resource sensitivity of the locality as suggested by known site density and predictive modeling. Sensitivity for cultural resources in a given area is usually indicated by known settlement patterns, which, in this area of San Diego County, are focused around fresh water resources and a food supply. The current investigation was required by the County of San Diego due to the length of time that had passed since the initial investigation of the property by BFSa in 1990 (Appendix I).

The project area is located south of Ramona in the foothill region of San Diego County (Figure 1.0-1). The project boundaries are depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *El Cajon Mountain* and *Ramona* 7.5 minute topographic quadrangles (Figure 1.0-2). The area surveyed consisted of 16.44 acres located on a ridge top and hillside overlooking San Vicente Creek to the north, a small unnamed drainage to the south and west, and is bordered by a dirt road (Sage Hill Road) to the east.

The archaeological survey team consisted of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator, and James Clifford, Project Archaeologist. The archaeological survey and institutional records searches did not identify any cultural resources located within the project area. Therefore, the proposed development and use of the property will not have an affect on any cultural resources. No mitigation measures will be recommended as part of project approval.



Project Development Map
The Skanes Lot Split Project

Figure 2.0-1

3.0 SETTING

The project setting includes both the physical and biological contexts of the proposed project, as well as the cultural setting of prehistoric and historic human activities in the general area. The following section provides descriptions of both the natural and cultural settings of the project, the relationship between the two, and the relevance of this relationship to the project.

3.1 Natural Setting

The parcel is located on the foothills that characterize the southern Ramona area (Figures 1.0–1 and 1.0–2). The habitat of the project area is characterized by moderately steep hills with bedrock exposures and intermittent drainages. The proposed Skanes Lot Split Project is located on undifferentiated granitic rocks of the mid-Cretaceous southern California batholith (Kennedy 1975). This formation is overlain by a mixture of decomposed granitic soils and biogenic loam. Quaternary alluvium is found in the ephemeral streams near the project, which are tributaries to San Vicente Creek.

The biological setting observed in the area of the project during the initial field survey consisted of a vegetative community dominated by endemic shrubs and grasses common to the coastal sage/scrub ecosystem. During the present survey much of the sage/scrub had been burned by a recent fire but new growth was evident throughout the project area. The native coastal sage/scrub vegetation was likely common to the south Ramona area in prehistoric times (Beauchamp 1986). The coastal sage/scrub plant community comprised major food resources for prehistoric inhabitants (Bean and Saubel 1972). Faunal resources in this area provided needed protein in the aboriginal diet (Byrd and Serr 1993). The natural setting during the prehistoric occupation of the area offered a rich nutritional resource base. Fresh water was probably obtainable most of the year from the nearby San Vicente Valley.

3.2 Cultural Setting

This area of San Diego County has a very rich and extensive record of both prehistoric and historic activity. The cultures that have been identified in the general vicinity of the project include the Paleo-Indian manifestation of the San Dieguito Complex, the Archaic Stage and Early Milling Stone Horizons represented by the La Jolla Complex, and the Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Indians. A brief discussion of these cultural elements is provided in the following subsections.

3.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistoric record of San Diego County has been documented in many reports and studies, several of which represent the earliest scientific works in this region concerning the recognition and interpretation of the archaeological manifestations present. Malcolm Rogers initiated the recordation of sites in the area during the 1920s and 1930s, using his field notes to construct the first cultural sequences based upon artifact assemblages and stratigraphy (Rogers

1966). Subsequent scholars expanded the information gathered by Rogers and offered more academic interpretations of the prehistoric record. Moriarty (1966, 1967, 1969), Warren (1964, 1966), and True (1958, 1966), all produced works that critically defined the various cultures that were present in this region (Moratto 1984).

The San Dieguito Complex

The San Dieguito Complex represented the remains of a group of people who occupied sites in this region between 10,000 and 8,000 years before the present (YBP), and who were related to or contemporaneous with the Paleo-Indian groups in the Great Basin area and the Midwest. The artifacts recovered from San Dieguito sites duplicate the typology attributed to the Western Pluvial Lakes Tradition (Moratto 1984; Davis et al. 1969). These artifacts generally included scrapers, choppers, bifaces and large projectile points, with few or no milling tools. Tools recovered from sites of the San Dieguito Complex, along with the general pattern of their site locations, indicate that the San Dieguito were a wandering, hunting and gathering society (Moriarty 1969; Rogers 1966).

The San Dieguito Complex is the least understood of the cultures that have inhabited the San Diego County region. This is due primarily to the fact that San Dieguito sites rarely contain stratigraphic information or datable material. Currently, controversy exists among researchers that centers upon the relationship of the San Dieguito to the subsequent cultural manifestation in the area, the La Jolla Complex. Firm evidence has not yet been discovered to indicate whether the San Dieguito “evolved” into the La Jolla Complex, if the La Jolla Complex moved into the area and assimilated the San Dieguito people, or if the San Dieguito retreated from the area due to environmental or cultural pressures. Recent identification of the San Dieguito assemblage as an inland manifestation of the La Jolla Complex may clarify the relationship of coastal and inland assemblages as a function of lithic sources and subsistence media (Byrd and Serr 1993; Pignuolo 1996), but the origins of the earliest local inhabitants remain unclear.

The La Jolla Complex

Approximately 9,000 to 8,500 YBP, a major cultural tradition was established in the San Diego region, primarily along the coast, which at that time was located farther west than at present due to the lowering of sea level during the end of the last ice age. This Encinitas tradition has been locally called the La Jolla Complex (the Archaic Stage), and radiocarbon dates from sites attributed to this culture span a period of over 7,000 years in this region. The La Jolla Complex is best recognized for its flexed burials, grinding tools, and pattern of shell middens that are closely associated with the marine resources of the area (Shumway et al. 1961; Smith and Moriarty 1985). Recently, increasing numbers of inland sites focusing on terrestrial subsistence have been identified as dating to the Archaic Period (Cárdenas 1986; Smith 1996).

The tool typology of the La Jolla Complex displays a wide range of sophistication in the lithic manufacturing techniques used to create the tools found at their sites. The scraper was the dominant flaked tool type, created either by splitting cobbles or by finely flaking quarried material.

After about 8,200 YBP, milling tools appear in La Jolla sites. Inland sites of the La Jolla Complex generally lack marine-related food refuse, contain large quantities of milling tools and food bone, and the lithic tool assemblage shifts slightly, all of which suggest a seasonal migration from the coast to the inland valleys (Smith 1986).

The Late Prehistoric Kumeyaay Indians

Approximately 1,100 YBP, the Kumeyaay Indians, a Yuman-speaking people from the Colorado River region, moved into the western part of San Diego County (Kroeber 1925). Firm evidence has not been recovered to indicate whether the La Jolla were present when the Kumeyaay Indians migrated into the coastal zone, although stratigraphic information recovered from Site SDI-4609 in Sorrento Valley suggests a hiatus of 650 ± 100 years between the occupation of the coastal area by the La Jolla Complex ($1,730 \pm 75$ YBP is the youngest date for the La Jolla Complex at SDI-4609) and the Kumeyaay Indians ($1,085 \pm 65$ YBP is the oldest date for the Kumeyaay at the same site) (Carrico and Taylor 1983; Smith and Moriarty 1983).

The Kumeyaay Indians were a seasonal hunting and gathering people with cultural elements that were very distinct from the La Jolla Complex, including cremation, the use of bows and arrows, and adaptation to the use of the acorn as a main food staple (Moratto 1984). Along the coast the Kumeyaay made use of the marine resources available by fishing and collecting shellfish for food. Seasonally available plant food resources, including acorns, and local game were also sources of nourishment for the Kumeyaay. The presence of the Kumeyaay Indians in the Ramona area is manifested by traces of Late Prehistoric extractive sites.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The archaeological program for the Skanes Lot Split Project consisted of institutional records searches, an intensive survey of the entire project area, and an archaeological assessment of the subject property. This archaeological study conformed to the County of San Diego Archaeological/Historical Guidelines. Statutory requirements of CEQA were followed in evaluating potential impacts.

4.1 Field Methodology

The archaeological survey took place on August 24, 2004. The survey of the property was an intensive archaeological reconnaissance consisting of a series of parallel transects, spaced at ten-meter intervals, which covered the entire 16.44 acres. A previous survey of the subject property had been conducted by BFSa in 1990, but an archaeological survey update was required by the County of San Diego due to the length of time that had passed since the initial investigation (Appendix I). In addition, archaeological records searches from SCIC and the San Diego Museum of Man were reviewed for a radius of one mile surrounding the project area.

Limitations of the archaeological program included minor site disturbances resulting from roads cut in portions of the project, and grading and brushing of the areas surrounding the existing residence on the property. The majority of the project area was covered with inland sage scrub vegetation, but a recent fire had significantly thinned the brush and ground visibility was good throughout the project area.

4.2 Native American Consultation

The archaeological survey did not locate evidence of Native American religious, ritual, or other special activities at this location. For this reason, no consultation with the Native American community was sought.

5.0 REPORT OF FINDINGS

The scope of work for the survey focused on the identification of any cultural resources within the property. No cultural resources were observed, and no recorded sites were indicated on the archaeological records search.

5.1 Field Investigation Results

The initial investigation for the Skanes Lot Split Project was completed April 2, 1990 and concluded that no cultural resources were present in the project area. The present archaeological survey was conducted on August 24, 2004 by James Clifford, under the direction of Brian F. Smith. The survey area consisted of a 16.44-acre parcel located along a ridge top and hillside overlooking San Vicente Creek. Much of the vegetation existing on the property had been cleared by a recent fire, but new growth is evident throughout the area (Plate 5.0–1). The entire property slopes gently to the north, with a large, steep drainage located between Parcels 2 and 3 (Figure 2.0–1; Plate 5.0–1). Granite outcrops are scattered along the north edge of Parcels 2 and 3, but close inspection of these outcrops revealed no evidence of bedrock milling. A large area of non-cultural quartz scatter lies on Parcel 3 (Plate 5.0–2). A single structure located on Parcel 2 currently serves as a residence, and much of the surrounding area has been disturbed by access roads and grading (Figure 2.0–1; Plate 5.0–2). The archaeological survey of the Skanes Lot Split Project area did not result in the discovery of any archaeological sites, features, or isolated artifacts.

5.2 Results of Archaeological Records Searches

Archaeological records searches for the Skanes Lot Split Project were conducted by BFSa, including a review of the 1990 records search with the San Diego Museum of Man and a current records search with the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) at SDSU (Appendix II). The records searches revealed that no archaeological sites have been identified within the project boundaries. Ten cultural resources have been recorded within a one-mile radius of the project area (Table 5.0–1). The prehistoric sites in the area of the project consist of resource extraction and processing locations generally associated with the Late Prehistoric subsistence strategy. There have been 11 studies previously conducted within one mile of the Skanes Lot Split Project (Table 5.0–2; Appendix II). Based on previous archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity of the subject property, there was a moderate potential for archaeological sites to be located within the project area. The previous investigation of the subject property encountered no cultural resources but a recent fire cleared vegetation and increased ground visibility, increasing the possibility of locating any undiscovered resources within the project boundaries. The present investigation confirmed the results of the earlier study.

TABLE 5.0-1**Archaeological Sites Located Within One Mile
of the Skanes Lot Split Project**

Site	Description	Date Investigated
W-527	Bedrock milling station with associated artifact scatter	1974
W-528	Bedrock milling station with associated artifact scatter	1974, 1981
W-529	Bedrock mortar	1974
W-530	Bedrock milling station	1974
W-532/SDI-3626	Burial site	mid-1920's, 1974
W-559	Bedrock milling station	1974
W-560	Bedrock milling station	1974
W-668	Rock shelter with pictographs, bedrock milling, and associated artifact scatter	1975
W-1217	Bedrock milling station	1976
P-37-025319	Historic feature (brick well)	2003

TABLE 5.0-2

**Previous Archaeological Studies Conducted within
One Mile of the Skanes Lot Split Project**

- Cook, John
2002 "Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report of Site DR-1, Saddlecreek Ranch Near Ramona, California." ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to San Dieguito Engineering, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- Cook, John and Drew Pallette
2002 "Archaeological Testing and Evaluation Report of Site DR-1, Saddle Creek Ranch Near Ramona, California." ASM Affiliates, Inc. Submitted to San Dieguito Engineering, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- County of San Diego
2002 "Negative Cultural Resources Survey for the Doshi Tentative Parcel Map." County of San Diego. Submitted to Kisher Doshi. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- Day, Sandra and Richard L. Carrico
1981 "Dwyer-Ramona Property, An Archaeological Reconnaissance, Ramona, County of San Diego, California." WESTEC Services, Inc. Submitted to Dwyer-Curlette Company. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- Duke, Curt
2002 "Cultural Resource Assessment Cingular Wireless Facility No. SD 959-03, San Diego County, CA." LSA Associates. Submitted to Cingular Wireless. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- Smith, Brian F.
1989 "An Archaeological Survey of the Romie Lot Split Project, Ramona, County of San Diego TPM 19273, EAD Log# 88-9-40." Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to ERB Engineering, Inc. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- 1990a "An Archaeological Survey of the Withey Lot Split Project." Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to Craig Lorenz and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

- 1990b "An Archaeological Survey of the Dale Lot Split Ramona." Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to Craig Lorenz and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- 1990c "An Archaeological Survey of the Skanes Lot Split Project Ramona." Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to Craig Lorenz and Associates. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.
- 1992 "An Archaeological Survey of the Camino Arriba Lot Split Project." Brian F. Smith and Associates. Submitted to Lakeside Ventures, Inc.. Unpublished report on file at the South Coastal Information Center, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

Walker, Norman and John Wentworth

- 1986 "Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Barona Mesa Prescribed Burn." Cultural resource survey report on file at the Cleveland National Forest.



View of house and granite outcrops on Parcels 2 and 3, looking south/southwest.

View of drainage between Parcels 2 and 3, looking north/northwest.



Plate 5.0-1



View of Parcel 3 and non-cultural quartz scatter, facing southwest.

Overview of Parcels 1 and 2 from the southwest corner, looking east.



Plate 5.0-2

6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

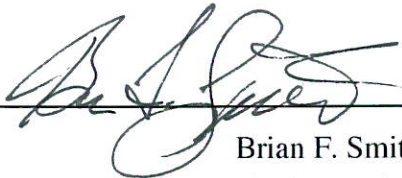
The archaeological survey of the Skanes Lot Split Project resulted in the determination that no significant cultural resources are present within the project area. The archaeological records search also indicated that no cultural resources had been previously identified within the property boundaries. Because no sites are present on the property, the proposed project will not impact any cultural resources. No further archaeological considerations are recommended for the project. Mitigation measures will not be necessary for project approval.

7.0 PERSONNEL

The archaeological survey and report for the Skanes Lot Split Project was conducted by James Clifford, Project Archaeologist, under the direction of Brian F. Smith, Principal Investigator. Report graphics were prepared by Robert Hernandez. Final report production and technical editing was conducted by Dylan Amerine. The initial survey and report was completed by Brian F. Smith and Larry Pierson in April of 1990 (Appendix I).

8.0 CERTIFICATION

The information provided in this document is correct, to the best of my knowledge, and has been compiled in accordance with the guidelines of CEQA and the County of San Diego.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Brian F. Smith", is written over a horizontal line.

Brian F. Smith
Principal Investigator

October 12, 2005

Date

9.0 REFERENCES CITED

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- 1966 *Ancient Hunters of the Far West*. Edited with contributions by H. M. Worthington, E. L. Davis and Clark W. Brott. Union-Tribune Publishing Company, San Diego.

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APPENDIX I

Previous Survey Report

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE SKANES LOT SPLIT PROJECT

RAMONA, COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO
TPM _____, EAD Log # _____

Prepared For:

*Craig Lorenz and Associates
7565 Acama Street
San Diego, California 92126*

760 753-1862

u/lorenz

Prepared By:

*Brian F. Smith and Associates
14678 Ibex Court
San Diego, California 92129*

April 2, 1990

Abstract

The 16.44-acre Skanes Lot Split project is a vacant parcel located in San Vicente Valley, on the east side of Ramona, in the area of San Diego Country Estates. The property was intensively surveyed for evidence of cultural resources, but no cultural materials were observed. Archaeological site files record searches for the project also indicated that no sites were recorded within the project, although other sites are present in the general vicinity. In light of the fact that no resources were identified within the project, either as a result of the survey or by the archaeological site files record searches, it has been determined that the project will not represent an adverse impact to any cultural resources.

County Application # _____

FORM NO. 1
CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FORM
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO

Completed By:

Brian F. Smith
Name


Signature

April 2, 1990
Date

Date of Initial SOPA Registration: Qualified by County of San Diego since 1978.

General Information:

A. Name of Applicant: William W. Skanes

Address: 15510 Rainbird Road

City: Ramona State: California Zip: 92065

Telephone Number: _____

B. Name of Organization/Individual Completing this Form:

Brian F. Smith and Associates

Address: 14678 Ibex Court

City: San Diego State: California Zip: 92129

Telephone Number: (619) 484-0915

C. Project Location:

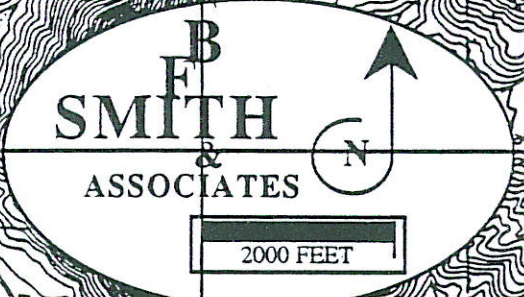
1. The property is located on the east side of San Diego Country Estates
between San Vicente Oaks Road and San Vicente Road

Street Address (if any): San Vicente Oaks Road

2. Complete Assessor's Parcel Reference:
288-081-06

3. Attach a current U. S. G. S. quadrangle map showing the project boundaries accurately
plotted:

See page 3.



U.S.G.S. EL CAJON MOUNTAIN QUADRANGLE

Project Description:

- A. *Describe in detail the main features of the project. This description should adequately reflect the ultimate use of the site in terms of all construction and development, verifiable by submitted drawings/plans. If the project will be phased, the anticipated phasing schedule should be described.*

The proposed Skanes Lot Split project is a 16.44-acre property which will be divided into three home site lots. Water will be provided by on-site wells, and septic systems will be used. At this time, no grading is proposed, although grading for home sites is anticipated in the future. An access road, San Vicente Oaks Road, exists along the eastern boundary of the project

B. *Proposed Site Use:*

1. Total Area: 16.44 Acres
2. Number of Buildings: 3 (minimum)

C. *Topography and Grading:*

1. Percent of area previously graded: 5%
2. Slope Classification:

	Existing
0-15%:	<u>70%</u>
16-25%:	<u>12%</u>
Over 25%:	<u>18%</u>

3. Area to be graded if archaeological resources could be impacted:

None

- D. *Describe all off-site improvements necessary to implement the project, and their points of access or connection to the project site. These improvements include: new streets, street widening, extension of gas, electric, sewer, and water lines, cut and fill slopes, and pedestrian and bicycle paths.*

Off-site improvements will likely be minimal since septic waste will be contained on-site, and water will be provided by on-site wells. Salmon Road is already a graded easement to the project.

E Additional Information:

1. Use:

Project relationship to adjacent areas -- give compass direction in blanks as appropriate:

Private Dwellings: _____	Multiple Dwellings: _____
Commercial: _____	Industrial: _____
Mobile Homes: _____	Vacant: <u>N/W/S/E</u>
Agriculture: _____	Indian Reservation: _____

2. Environmental Setting:

Does the project site contain any of the following physical features?

Rock Outcrops: Yes Streams: No Oak Groves: No

3. Briefly describe the biological setting (note Community, Barliour, and Major 1980):

The property lies on west- and north-facing slopes that support a patchy chaparral habitat which, for the most part, is disturbed. Evidence of fire was noted, as the chaparral was thin in some areas and charred, decaying branches were observed. The project was partially brushed several years ago, which resulted in severe erosional damage to several areas. Drainages on the property are very shallow and do not support a riparian habitat.

4. What is the distance from the central portion of the property to the nearest water source:

300 meters to the west

Describe the water source:

The course of a seasonal drainage and an associated riparian habitat are located to the west of the project, extending in a south to north direction.

5. Briefly describe the geologic setting:

The property lies on gentle to moderate slopes of a tributary canyon at the east end of San Vicente Valley. The slopes include occasional granite outcrops. The soil throughout the property consists of decomposed granite loam. The setting is very typical of the foothill region in the Ramona area. No unusual topographic features or soil conditions were observed.

Survey Description

Date of Survey: March 12, 1989

Institution/Individual Responsible: Brian F. Smith and Associates

Individual in Charge: Brian F. Smith, with Larry J. Pierson

Person/Hours Required to Complete Field Work: 8 hours

Number of Acres Surveyed: 16.44

1. *Intensity of Survey (describe transect technique or submit survey route maps):*

The survey was conducted by walking linear transects at ten-meter intervals in a north/south orientation. This pattern was followed without deviation throughout the property.

2. *If area surveyed is different from project area, explain:*

Number of resources found (attach a copy of the resource form for each resource indicated):

Isolates: None

Prehistoric Sites: None

Historic Sites: None

Other Resources (specify):

Background Research (previous studies within one mile):

<u>Author</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Results (number and type of sites)</u>
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See Table 1 for a list of previous studies in the area.

List repositories from which record checks and/or historical documents were obtained and attach copies of the results.

Archaeological site files record searches were conducted at San Diego State University and the San Diego Museum of Man. These searches revealed that no cultural resources were previously recorded within the property. However, several sites have been recorded in the vicinity, most of which are milling sites, village locations, and ceremonial sites associated with the Kumeyaay Indian occupation of the Ramona area. The results of the record searches are presented in an appendix to this report.

List conditions that may have affected the accuracy of the survey results.

Survey conditions were generally very favorable, and ground visibility was good in all areas. Occasionally, the chaparral did hinder the inspection, but this was not severe enough to compromise the thoroughness of the survey.

TABLE 1

Previous Studies Conducted in the Area of
The Skanes Lot Split Project

Day, Sandra, and Richard L. Carrico

- 1981 "Dwyer-Ramona Property, an Archaeological Reconnaissance, County of San Diego." Positive. Cultural resource survey report form submitted to the County of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

Smith, Brian F.

- 1989 "Archaeological Survey of the Romine Lot Split Project, County of San Diego." Negative. Cultural resource survey report form submitted to the County of San Diego, Environmental Analysis Division.

Walker, Norman, and John Wentworth

- 1986 "Archaeological Reconnaissance Report: Barona Mesa Prescribed Burn." Positive. Cultural resource survey report on file at the Cleveland National Forest.

APPENDIX II

**Archaeological Records Search Results
(Confidential Appendix; bound separately)**